

Achimenes sp. (Gesneriaceae), 51195. From Chama, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. Seeds presented by Mr. Harry Johnson. "No. 436. A fine gesneriad with sky-blue flowers, about 1 inch in diameter and with white and yellow throats, borne in terminal racemes of from 3 to 22. The plant produces small round scaly tubers, and should make a good basket plant." (Johnson.)

Citrus sinensis (Rutaceae), 51215. **Orange.** From Jerusalem, Palestine. Budwood presented by Mr. J. Ettinger, director, Agriculture and Colonization Department, Zionist Commission. "Budsticks of the Jaffa orange, 'Shamooti.'" (Ettinger.)

The Jaffa orange is one of the largest, larger even than the Washington Navel. Its seedless fruit is obovate, with a very thick skin. The tree is not spiny, and the fruit, therefore, is never scarred by thorns. Its shipping qualities are excellent. The Jaffa oranges seen in Tunis and Algeria and those grown in America and illustrated in American publications have very little resemblance to the real Jaffa orange. They are represented as having seeds, while the true Jaffa orange is seedless. (Adapted from Aaronsohn, Agricultural and Botanical Explorations in Palestine, p. 26.)

Cordia sp. (Boraginaceae), 51101. From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Seeds presented by Mr. Gonzalo M. Fortun, director, Agricultural Experiment Station. "A plant generally known in Cuba as 'vomitel'; it is also called 'gutaperi.' The fruits of this plant are edible, and we were told that an excellent preserve is made from them. The tree, when loaded with its glorious heads of orange, crimped, salver-shaped flowers, makes a magnificent appearance." (Fortun.)

Dammara alba (Pinaceae), 51129. From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. I. Boldingh, acting head, Division of Plant Breeding, Java Department of Agriculture. A splendid tree, up to 100 feet high, of great importance on account of its yield of the transparent dammar resin, extensively used for varnish. Its stem is 8 feet in diameter, straight and branchless for two-thirds its length. Native to the Indian Archipelago and mainland, and extending to the Philippine Islands. (Adapted from Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 161.)